

Khrushchev Offers 4-Power Control of 'Free' West Berlin Proposes U.N. Supervision

BERLIN. — The Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Khrushchev, on Monday told a rally in East Berlin that the Soviet Union was ready to agree to the U.S., France, Britain and the Soviet Union — or neutral states — keeping a limited number of troops in West Berlin to maintain the status of a free city.

He also said Russia was prepared to accept U.N. participation in guaranteeing such a status for the city.

Mr. Khrushchev said the remnants of the Second World War had to be eliminated and tensions in the world lessened.

The conclusion of a German peace treaty and the liquidation of the occupation status of Berlin would create better prospects for a settling together of the two German states and help to secure peace, he told the rally. "We don't lose hope that our proposals will be accepted, and we will continue our efforts," he added.

Bonn Said Opposed

The Premier said everybody should be interested in a peace treaty for Germany, but the Soviet Union's former Western allies, together with West Germany, opposed this.

On West Berlin, Mr. Khrushchev recited that Russia had proposed to bring the city into an unarmed zone, but realizing that though West Berlin was on East German territory, the living conditions there had developed differently from those in East Germany, and that integration into West Germany would cause bitter changes for West Berlin.

He said East Germany had given a solemn undertaking not to interfere with the interior affairs of West Berlin.

Mr. Khrushchev declared that the future road of Germany does not only concern the German people but millions of people in the whole world. He attacked West German "militarists" as constituting a great danger to peace and said they could bring about an atomic war over Germany.

Recalls 'Axis'

The Premier said the West Germans liked to point to the Paris-London-Washington-Bonn axis, but he warned that former such alliances had broken down, like the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis. He maintained the circles of some Western circles that East Berlin, as well as West Berlin, should be declared parts of the free city, and said, "Obviously, these gentlemen forgot that Berlin is the capital of the German Democratic Republic." The Soviet leader added that it would be much more logical and just, to talk about integrating the whole of Berlin into East German territory.

He said, "We will not be intimidated by the sabre-rattling. We are prepared to give a deserving answer to any attack against us or our friends."

At this point he warned the West to be careful with words, "but especially careful with actions."

He said if the Western powers refused to sign a peace treaty with both Germany and Poland, he would do that, too. Then his policy will definitely be unmasked as a policy of preparing war. "We are convinced that the German people will not tolerate this."

"Avoiding" Reply

Mr. Khrushchev charged that the Western powers were avoiding an answer to the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union.

On the territory of Berlin, he said, the forces of the two blocs were standing opposite each other and the slightest carelessness could lead to disaster. "We suggest parting these forces from each other," he stated.

In reference to the stationing of troops in West Berlin to maintain its status as a free city, Mr. Khrushchev said, "Some people in the West express the fear that somehow we would threaten the freedom of West Berlin. Such fears have no basis at all."

"Nevertheless, we have proposed that the great powers should guarantee the freedom and independence of the free city, and that no state shall interfere with its internal affairs."

The official said the judges were suspected of having been involved in passing sentences of death or long terms of imprisonment in the Nazi courts and "People's Courts."

Ollenhauer Meets Soviet Leader

BERLIN (UPI). — The leader of West Germany's major opposition party, the Social Democrats, said on Monday that the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, agrees with the West that the Berlin crisis can be settled only through peaceful negotiations.

The opposition leader, Mr. Erich Ollenhauer, made the statement after a two-hour talk with Mr. Khrushchev at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin.

Mr. Ollenhauer told a news conference that there were no negotiations — only discussions — and that the talk was only "informative."

Nothing like discussions were expected to British views. We like all the other Western allies are firmly opposed to such an idea," he said.

'Study' Not Agreement

The meeting was an open bid by Mr. Khrushchev to win West German backing for his peace terms and his campaign to get the West out of Berlin. It also appeared designed frankly to undermine the position of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

On Monday night authoritative sources in Berlin said Mr. Khrushchev had invited Berlin's Mayor, Mr. Willi Brandt, to visit him on Tuesday (today). The sources added that Mr. Brandt is consulting with the West Berlin City Government and the three Western military commanders before replying.

Ex-Gauleiter Gets Death in Poland

WARSAW (UPI). — Erich Koch, the Nazi Gauleiter of East Prussia and Northeast Poland in World War II, was on Monday sentenced to death for war crimes.

He and close associate of Hitler and a leading Nazi, was accused by the prosecutor in his closing speech of responsibility for the deaths of some 276,000 Poles, 30,000 of them Jews.

Judge Edward Binkiewicz, reading the verdict in the Warsaw Regional Court, said Koch also condemned to death for war crimes.

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Judge Edward Binkiewicz, reading the verdict in the Warsaw Regional Court

Today's Postbag

The Weather

WEATHER SYNOPOSIUM Barometric ridge over E. Mediterranean causes fair weather.

	A	B	C	D
Mr. Canaan	81	4	27	25
Tiberias	81	10	25	25
Haifa Port	82	10	25	25
Nahariya	87	7	25	25
Tel Aviv Kibya	88	7	25	25
Tel Aviv Port	88	7	25	25
Tel Aviv Airport	88	7	25	25
Jerusalem	88	9	25	25
Bnei Brak	81	6	25	25
Sdeot	88	11	25	25
Beersheba	88	11	25	25

* a. humidity; b. p.m. 82 at 1000; c. temp. 82 at 1000; d. wind force. D. maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Aluf-Mishne A. Taffi, Q.C., Southern Commandant from London, after a two-week visit on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal. (by El Al)

DANIEL WEISBERG, the painter, has arrived in Tel Aviv from Paris for a month's stay. She is a regular exhibitor at the Salon du Mai and with the Galerie Michel Warren.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Defense Ministry, to Paris, on a week's visit. (by El Al)

Mr. Michel Noudjou, of Dakar, West Africa, after participating in the Afro-Asian summit on cooperatives. (by El Al)

RAMADAN, the Muslim Holy Month, began at sunset on Monday when 130,000 Israeli Moslems began the fast for a whole month between sunrise and sunset daily. Signal guns are fired regularly in the Old City of Jerusalem to mark the start and end of the fast and the hours of prayer.

THE BODIES of two men, one aged 61 and the other 54, were found on Sunday morning in two houses in Rehov Sirkin, Tel Aviv. It is not yet known whether the elder died but the second left a note saying that he had committed suicide.

Limon to Ghana For Aid Projects

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Israel is making the utmost efforts to fulfill the Ghanaian Government's requests for assistance in all fields of development and to continue projects already in existence. Aluf M. L. Lamon declared on Monday prior to leaving on a two-week visit to Ghana by El Al.

Aluf Limon pointed out that at present two senior naval officers are in Ghanaian service, Sagan-Aluf Y. Bentor, who heads the Nautical School which was set up by Israel, and Sagan-Aluf Y. Dvir, who has left for Italy to take over command of the yacht which French Kultur-Naturum has purchased. The Chief Engineer of that ship is also an Israeli.

In the near future, a group of Air Force instructors will also leave for Ghana to set up a flying school. (Itim)

Aryeh Rappoport Dies in Capital

ARYEH RAPPOROT, long-time resident of Jerusalem and one of the founders of the Beit Hakerem Secondary School, died Sunday in Jerusalem. He was 58.

He was born in Bialystok, Poland, and came to Palestine in 1921. He immediately enrolled in the Beit Hakerem Teachers Seminary and upon completing his course of study there served as its Secretary under Mr. David Yellin.

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Citrus Exports Still Ahead of 1958

TEL AVIV. — Citrus exports recorded up to the end of February continued to outpace last year's total for the same period, according to figures released by the Citrus Marketing Board here on Monday. Total exports this year so far amount to some six million boxes, against 5.4 million in 1958.

The U.K. retains its traditional top place on the list of fruit importers from Israel with 2.7m. boxes.

FRED and ARIELA WICHLER (née Wildman) at present in Stuttgart, Germany

Betty and Kalman Wildman U.S.A.

are happy to announce the birth of their SON and GRANDSON

RANAN JULIUS

on February 17, 1959.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our Mother and Mother-in-Law ANNA TERNER widow of the late Dr. Samuel Terner Kimpolung. The funeral will take place today, March 10, 1959, in Haifa. Selma and Jacob Sonnenberg — Haifa Margit and Nicu Gheorghianu — Bucharest

To Miriam Zafran Rivlin our deepest sympathy in your bereavement, on the passing away of your MOTHER, Haya Rivlin Your friends at Hadar Yosef.

In deep sorrow, we announce the passing away of my dear husband, our father and grandfather MOSHE ROZANES

The funeral took place on Monday, March 9, 1959, at the Kiryat Tivon cemetery.

The bereaved family.

Rozanes, Russo, Shaham, Lubatzky.

Kiryat Tivon.

THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

of the Hebrew University

and the Ministry of Education and Culture

mourns the passing of

ARYEH RAPPOROT

first General Secretary of the School and a

devoted participant in its establishment.

Eshkol Brings Aliya Bill to Knesset; Refineries to Have Greater Capacity

Fuel Stocks at Record High

Jerusalem Post: Knesset Reporter

The country's stocks of fuel in relation to current consumption were never as high as they are now. Finance Minister Levi Eshkol told the Knesset yesterday.

Reviewing the activities of the Finance Ministry, whose budget was up for debate, Mr. Eshkol noted that throughout the history of the State there never was a lack of fuel. Though this might be taken for granted, there were times when we faced the danger of no fuel, whether because of the removal of foreign currency or because of political or security reasons.

The Government was taking steps to ensure that more and more oil would be brought here in Israel tankers. When present orders were filled, the capacity of our tankers would come to 200,000 tons.

Mr. Eshkol said that they justified their position by saying that the Knesset had no right to enact the compulsory loan until it was clear that the funds would be used only for immigrant absorption and that the amount could not be raised by other means.

In the debate, Mr. Nahum Levin (Herut) declared that nobody actually knows what the extent of the immigration will be. In January and February, only 7,000 had come, while 11,400 were to be raised by the compulsory loan if immigration did not come up to 80,000 mark? Immigrant housing could be financed by a bond issue for private building of rental apartments, he said.

Mr. Israel Rokach (G.Z.) declared that the bill destroyed the voluntary spirit of the people, and called for Government economies. Aluf M. L. Lamon declared on Monday prior to leaving on a two-week visit to Ghana by El Al.

Similar views were expressed by Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon (Ahdut HaAvoda). But he felt that the loan rates were not progressive enough, and his party would raise this matter in committee.

Dr. I. S. Rosenberg (National Religious) asked Mr. Eshkol "not to force us to vote against the bill" by passing it through at this time. The Government should wait until it knew how many people would come and how much could be saved by economies. Only 23,000 immigrants came in the past year, he said, although 40,000 had been budgeted for. Yet nothing has been heard of a surplus.

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HAPPY—THAT'S THE WORD...
Do not buy "a Mattress"—any mattress. Ask and invite on a Paradise-Mattress, and you'll get full value for your money and happiness for years to come. Every night you will sleep the fine workmanship of those who have made for you a really GOOD NIGHT ON PARADISE

Social & Personal

The President on Monday received Prof. V. Arangio Rauli, Minister of Justice and Education in the Italian Government. He was accompanied by Dr. G. Romano.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, on Monday received the Managing Director of Aluminaria Francais, M. Andre Jumana, and the Manager, M. Marcel LeMouredieu.

The Minister for Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y. M. Tolodano, on Monday received Rabbi I. M. Lewin, M.K., Chairman of the World Executive of Agudat Yisrael, and Rabbi M. Porush, member of the Executive of Agudat Yisrael. They conferred on cooperation on religious issues.

The Deputy Speaker of the Ghanaian Parliament, and Mr. Wilhelm Baidoo Anasah, on Monday visited the Knesset where they were received by the Speaker, Mr. Nahum Nir.

The Director-General of the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Theodore Kollek, on Monday received Mr. Rudolf Kuper, Israel Bond Chairman for the State of Wisconsin.

The U.J.A. Mission from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Kansas City, on Monday met with Mr. Michael Comay, Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry, at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

Visitors to the Hebrew University yesterday included members of the J.P.A. Study Mission from England; Mr. and Mrs. Max Kargman and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Selb, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Kalman, of Montreal; and M. Cesare Mire, of Peru.

The members of the Joint Palestine Appeal delegation now in Israel were on Monday night the guests of the Jewish Agency Treasurer, Dr. Dov Joseph.

The delegation of British fruit traders at present touring Israel as guests of the Citrus Marketing Board visited the Weizmann Institute of Science on Monday.

Mr. Arthur Saul Super, Assistant Editor of *The Journal*, will speak on "What is a Jew?" to the British Commonwealth Association at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, following the Annual meeting at 8:30 p.m. today.

Eilat Ready for 10th Birthday

Fete Planned Like Battle

By MEIR BEN-DOV, Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The 10th anniversary of the Liberation of the Red Sea Port from March 18 to 22. The celebration will be the culmination of a year's preparation. In the past three months the organizing office in Eilat has assumed the air of a military headquarters, with maps, charts and diagrams covering the walls.

The aim of the celebrations will be to show off Eilat to the rest of the country, and the world as well. To this end, an attempt is being made to incorporate into the programme as much Eilat's talent and local attractions as possible.

Eilatites were asked to volunteer their skills, materials, time and work towards the success of the events. In all IL26,000 has been allocated for the celebrations. One-third will come from the National Tenth Anniversary Committee, the rest from the local council. As much of the project as possible is being designed with anticipation for its use in Eilat after the celebrations are over.

The campaign plan which will be drawn from headquarters with radio and communications will go into effect on the morning of Wednesday, March 18 at 9:30, when an "explanatory" barrier will be strung across the road at Tel Yeruham, 200 kilometres from Eilat.

Here, vehicles and visitors will be welcomed. If Eilat should become dangerously crowded, those who have not yet assured themselves accommodation will be dissuaded from proceeding farther than this point.

Days of honour on the first and second days of the celebration will be the veterans of two brigades, Golani and Haneguev, who liberated Eilat in March 1949. From all over Israel they will be brought to Eilat in Egged buses.

Two Encampments
The argument over which was first in Eilat between Golani and Haneguev will be aired again and again. To be on the safe side, the two groups will occupy separate encampments.

After a veterans parade on the beach at Um Rashash, where 10 years ago they held their historic parades, the festivities in Eilat will get under way with fireworks, decorative lighting, sea-borne illuminations, and naturally speeches.

On Thursday, 1,000 motor scooters from all over Israel will converge on Eilat for a mass rally.

Saturday will be "sports day." Hafia-Hapoel teams will be pitted against Eilat in all

VISITORS' GALLERY: Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz

Roman Law Authority Here

One of Italy's greatest legal minds and one of that nation's best friends of Israel and the Jewish people is presently touring Israel as a guest of the Israel Government. He is Professor Vincenzo Arangio Ruiz, an outstanding authority on Roman Law, who has taught not only in his native land, but throughout the world as well.

Now 75, Professor Arangio Ruiz had taught at the University of Rome, Naples, Puglia, Cagliari and Messina. An uncompromising anti-Fascist, he was President of the Accademia dei Lincei, the foremost Italian academy.

He was elected to two-year terms in the University of Cairo as Professor of Roman Law, while in Egypt, he was a member of the International Commission on Criminology, which has interested him since his youth.

In World War II, he returned to Italy and became President of the Italian Committee of Honour for the Celebration of Israel's Tenth Anniversary. He has often expressed his feelings of friendship for the Jewish people and during periods of racial persecution he was instrumental in aiding many of his Jewish colleagues.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
Hans Kahn (Vienna). Mozart: 822, 249, 318 & 417. 7.00 a.m. Haydn: 1.50, 7.00 and 7.45 a.m. 1.50, 7.00 and 7.45 a.m. 7.00 French, 7.20 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.15 Ladino. 9.00 Russian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Police. 9.45 News in English. 10.00 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
1.00 P.M. Popular Concert. 11.00 Popular Concert (including News). 11.30-11.55 (Soloist: David Distrach). Schumann: Symphony No. 4 in D-minor, op. 120 (Conductor: Paul Kletzak). 12.00 Works of Prokofiev. 12.15 Lieder. 13.00 Music. 1.15 Oriental Songs. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
1.00 Popular Concert. 11.00 Popular Concert (including News). 11.30-11.55 Popular Concert (including News). 12.00 Popular Concert (including News). 12.15-12.30 Popular Concert (including News). 1.00 Popular Concert (including News). 1.30 Popular Concert (including News). 1.45 Popular Concert (including News). 2.00 Popular Concert (including News). 2.15 Popular Concert (including News). 2.30 Popular Concert (including News). 2.45 Popular Concert (including News). 3.00 Popular Concert (including News). 3.15 Popular Concert (including News). 3.30 Popular Concert (including News). 3.45 Popular Concert (including News). 4.00 Popular Concert (including News). 4.15 Popular Concert (including News). 4.30 Popular Concert (including News). 4.45 Popular Concert (including News). 5.00 Popular Concert (including News). 5.15 Popular Concert (including News). 5.30 Popular Concert (including News). 5.45 Popular Concert (including News). 6.00 Popular Concert (including News). 6.15 Popular Concert 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THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE Black African pot keeps boiling over. Within two short years the world has witnessed the emergence of AFRICAN INDEPENDENCE in Ghana, the first Conference of Independent States, held last April; the referendum in the territories administered by France; the complete secession of Guinea; the creation of the French-African community which granted its African members not only full autonomy but the right to declare their absolute independence at any time; and the recent All-African Conference at Accra — attended by hundreds of delegates from both sovereign and colonial countries alike — which gave notice to the White man that it was time for him to get out of Africa.

In the year 1960 five new countries are due for full nationhood: Nigeria — Africa's most populous unit —

Sierra Leone, the Mandated Territories of Togo and the Cameroons, and Somalia. For almost all other parts of Black Africa the transition from tutelage to independence was until recently considered a prolonged one. But the time-table may have been revised in the light of recent events. The temper of the Accra conference was not a passing phase. Although Ghana's Dr. Nkrumah and Kenya's young Tom Mboya urged non-violence in the struggle for complete emancipation from colonial rule, the nationalist movements in several African countries that still have foreign administrations quickly swung into direct action.

Riots broke out first in the Belgian Congo, and were considered a sensational surprise, since most observers had been led to believe that that vast, steaming jungle was politically dormant. Outbreaks in neighbouring French Congo — though perhaps not aimed directly at the French — followed soon after. On the eve of important elections in formerly Italian Somalia a fighting has broken out between the moderates and the devoutly Moslem, Cairo-inspired extremists.

However, what is potentially the most serious trouble has been brewing for a week in British East Africa. Nyasaland is up in arms. This is a British Protectorate of 2,500,000 people, which for some years has been part of the Central African Federation together with Northern and Southern Rhodesia. In these "so far wealthier and bigger territories there are considerable numbers of White settlers, who are determined to rule the self-governing Federation, which may declare itself independent in a few years. The issue is whether Nyasaland, whose almost exclusively Black population is afraid of White domination in the Federation, is to be forced to remain within it, or to be permitted to opt out. The nationalists, led by Dr. Hastings Banda's African National Congress, are a reminder that Nyasalanders expect to be consulted. Some of the measures resorted to by the Government in trying to deal with the riots have come in for criticism even by such conservative British publications as "The Times" and the "Spectator."

It is not yet clear whether what is happening in Nyasaland now is one more step in a chain reaction set off at Accra. Something is also happening again in Kenya, also in the Central African territories. The African leaders have been detained in prison. At any rate, Black Africa awoke later in the nationalist sense, than Asia or North Africa. But once awake it has been moving rapidly and with singleness of purpose.

On the surface, all this may appear to be taking place far from Israel. Yet we are affected though not involved in several ways. Nasar hopes to ride the present wave and the higher and more powerful it is the better it suits him. His propaganda is doing what it can to claim credit for supporting the most extreme and least thoughtful among the nationalists. Yet at the same time many African eyes are turned toward us, particularly those of responsible national leaders. They are already looking ahead to the cares and burdens that face a nation the morning after independence has been obtained, and recall Israel's own trials and errors. It will require statesmanship, that combination of fact and vision, to enable Israel to act in a constructive manner, during this period of upheavals in Africa.

Profile: DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA

RECENT events have shown so clearly foreseen as the catastrophe that has now overtaken Nyasaland. From the time that this Protectorate of three million Africans and 8,000 Europeans was obliged to join the Central African Federation in a union against the will of all the Africans, instability was predicted.

When Dr. Hastings K. Banda, the national leader of the Nyasaland long resident abroad, went back eight months ago, he returned to a country already in state of political ferment. He called for a passive resistance movement, if the African demands not heeded. These demands were for secession from the Federation, and internal self-government.

The colonial administrators of Nyasaland realized the seriousness of the challenge and understood that only major constitutional changes could avoid trouble. But they were helpless to do anything about it. The British Government was apparently committed to support Sir Roy Welensky's Federal Government in resisting any major change in Nyasaland. Welensky's supporters indicated that they would welcome "a real showdown" with African nationalists outside Nyasaland. Yet not all the settlers agreed. Lord Gordfey Huggins, one of the chief architects of federation, has spoken of Nyasaland becoming an African State with Sir Godfrey Todd, former Southern Rhodesia Premier. Dr. Banda, however, has said that Nyasaland could not be kept in the Federation by force. And the extreme right-wing opposition party in the Federal Parliament, the Dominion Party, changed its line and advocated Nyasaland's secession on racist grounds.

But Sir Roy Welensky remained adamant: there were to be no concessions. The clash, therefore, became inevitable.

Arrest Justified

THE arrest of Dr. Banda and of several hundred Congress leaders is now being justified on the allegation that they were planning a massacre of the Europeans. Dr. Banda the sort of man likely to be associated with the Man-Mau-type plot in Northern Rhodesia.

Nothing in his record shows that he has ever favoured violence against Europeans. There is much to show precisely the opposite. In his first speech on his return home last July, he vigorously criticized the anti-European feelings expressed by some Congressmen.

"I am not anti-European," he told the reception committee at the airport. "Still less am I anti-British. I could not be so, because the greater part of my life among Europeans individually compelled them to treat me very nicely, and I have nothing against them."

Equally persistently he has denounced violence as an instrument of our struggle. "We will not submit our struggle by means of passive resistance," he proclaimed. And at the famous conference in Accra last December he supported non-violent resistance. More recently, he has said that only if Africans are prevented from waging a political campaign by peaceful means would violence be justified.

But Dr. Banda is certainly no moderate. His speeches in recent months have been both militant and extremist. He has given his reason for this. "Moderates" he has explained, "cut no ice in African societies where settler politics operate. The settlers will listen only when they are compelled to do so."

But while publicly proclaiming himself to be an extremist, he wrote recently to a British friend: "If there

AT THE CINEMA

Spy's Dilemma

ORDERS to Kill (Armen, David) is an espionage film of more than usual interest as it has not only been excellently directed by Anthony Asquith and brilliantly played by Irene Worth, Leslie French and Paul Massie in the main roles, but also poses a real problem.

The year is 1944 and Gene (Massie), a young American who has finished his flying stint, is ordered to Paris to liquidate a certain lawyer suspected of betraying members of the Resistance to the Gestapo. His sole contact is Leonie (Irene Worth), a dressmaker completely dedicated to her work in the Underground. By chance he makes the acquaintance of Lafitte (Leslie French), the man he has to kill, and comes to believe in his innocence. He then faces the problem of whether to kill or to stand by his convictions which tell him this would be murder. Leonie ridicules his doubts and he obeys orders, bungles the killing so that he hears Lafitte's dying lips murmur, "why," "why," and then, too late, gets the Colonel investigating the case, very effectively played by Richard Widmark, to speak. But the unfolding of the plot and the gradual revelation of the truth are sacrificed to the tragic situation; even Cargill's scattered remarks only lead up to tense physical moments.

The opening is not too convincing, but once the scenes follow to Paris the movie gains in suspense and we direction and action that the spectator really partakes of the killer's despair and horror at the deed he must do, and feels something of the dread loneliness of his plight. Asquith himself does not take a stand and the compromise ending is something of an anti-climax. But nonetheless,

this is far above the run-of-the-mill thrillers.

Amusing Spoof

NATHALIE, the Christian Jäque film which has now come to the Sderot Cinema, is a most amusing spoof of the Christian love-story and shows that Martin Carol is a clever comedienne in addition to being a very pretty woman. Even those whose French is not good will find Nathalie worth while entertainment.

S.W.

Dramatic Conspiracy

TIME Limit (Armen, Haifa) is a strong, sensible film, constructed round the brutalities to which American priests are often subjected in Africa. It asks how accepted codes of honour can exist under such conditions and modernizes the old question of military necessity before humanity. A Major Cargill is about to be charged with collaboration when a p.o.w. and his wife defect to him. Richard Barnard, who fills the part, seems rather hampered by this role of silence. The Colonel investigating the case, very effectively played by Richard Widmark, is determined to force him to speak. But the unfolding of the plot and the gradual revelation of the truth are sacrificed to the tragic situation; even Cargill's scattered remarks only lead up to tense physical moments.

The more one looks back on this film, the more one realizes that its deepest element on the screen (it was a stage success previously) lies in the understanding of conspiracy, the telltale repetition of the witness' phrases and the General's anxiety to have Cargill tried; and that the true fascination of the cinema version lies in the eventual explanation and clearing up of that atmosphere. Recommended for well-built drama.



The face of rising Africa which has been swept by national uprisings from north to south. Latest riots have been in Nyasaland in the Central African Federation, which includes Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Other incidents have taken place in the French and Belgian Congo, Somalia and South Africa.

expressed itself in table-thumping argument and fast-tumbling words.

Throughout the protracted debate between Westminster and Salisbury, with the Africans never formally consulted, Banda set about the task of building up the prestige and organization of Congress. He quarreled bitterly with certain Labour Party leaders who wanted him to accept federation. He viewed it as an attempt by the Rhodesian white settlers to establish their control over Central Africa and demanded the continued protection of Britain for Nyasaland.

When federation was imposed in 1953 in spite of the African opposition, he was still not the only settler who agreed. Lord Gordfey Huggins, one of the chief architects of federation, has spoken of Nyasaland becoming an African State with Sir Godfrey Todd, former Southern Rhodesia Premier.

Dr. Banda, however, has said that Nyasaland could not be kept in the Federation by force. And the extreme right-wing opposition party in the Federal Parliament, the Dominion Party, changed its line and advocated Nyasaland's secession on racist grounds.

But Sir Roy Welensky remained adamant: there were to be no concessions. The clash, therefore, became inevitable.

His native language had become so rusty that he had to speak to the excited masses of Africans in English. But if they were surprised, they showed no sign of it. Banda set about the task of building up the prestige and organization of Congress. He quarreled bitterly with certain Labour Party leaders who wanted him to accept federation. He viewed it as an attempt by the Rhodesian white settlers to establish their control over Central Africa and demanded the continued protection of Britain for Nyasaland.

Unable to keep him out of his homeland, the Nyasaland Government had decided to lay out the red carpet for him in the hope that they could persuade him to come and stay with them within the framework of federation. But they badly misjudged Banda's inflexible opposition to such a proposal.

As a nationalist leader he is typically inflexible and dogmatic in his ideas. He has the qualities of supreme ambition and powerful political leader. He can be ruthless when necessary. And he is entirely unafraid of personal dangers and hardship. He, in fact, need not doubt that he would have to face arrest and banishment before there could be any real political settlement in Central Africa.

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HEARD ABROAD

I have had very little experience in self-government — The Duke of Edinburgh

A good bank manager should have a circle of an archbishop, the locality of George Robey, the smile of a sun star and the skin of a rhinoceros. —

Mr. P. T. D. Guyer, Deputy Chairman of the British Institute of Bankers

I think in India we have had enough freedom. It is the one thing we want to get out of. — Mr. Nehru.

British Poale Zion Party Reviews Ties with Labour

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

LONDON (Airmail). —

THE conference of the British Poale Zion was a special occasion, as the party celebrated its 60th anniversary. This is a time for soul-searching, and the leaders of the movement did it publicly. Dr. Shneur Levenberg, who is the life and soul of the party despite his other preoccupations, was not alone in his optimistic tone.

He obviously remembered Bevin when he said that there was no knowing what the British Labour Party would do with regard to Israel if it should get into power.

At the moment they were very friendly towards Israel, and were very positive about the present situation.

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